

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1216.—VOL. XLIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

PUBLIC OPINION, DIPLOMACY, WAR.

It is not to be denied that the Russo-Polish question is getting, or has already got, into a tangle which diplomacy will find it difficult to untwist, and which the impotence of public opinion, both in Russia and in France, may prefer to cut by the sword of war. It is quite clear that the exchanges of Europe—those sensitive barometers which indicate the changing currents of the political atmosphere—have exhibited considerable unsteadiness of late, and have momentarily pointed more than once to "Stormy." No observant mind, in which there exists a predominant desire that the peace of Europe may be preserved, can have watched the signs of the times without some quicken-

ing of the anxieties. It is not simply that alarm is felt because the sky is overcast; there are more threatening symptoms than this. There is, first, the moral impossibility of allowing the question at issue to work out by a natural process its inevitable results. The Polish question constitutes, as it were, the frontier line of two greatly differing systems of policy—that which had its origin, and still derives its strength, from the East, and that which is indigenous in the West. Poland has been for centuries the coast-line of Western civilisation, upon which Eastern autocracy and barbarism have been steadily encroaching. The real struggle between Russia and Poland is a struggle between Asian and European ideas, sentiments, interests, political institutions, and religious creeds.

The antagonism between the two is not accidental merely, but essential; and hence it is not a fancy, but a fact, that whatever happens to Poland must vitally affect the political and social condition of Western Europe. Then, again, it is unfortunate that diplomacy, although fully aware of this fact and of its importance, has chosen to assert its claims, as though the fact did not exist, and has made proposals which, whatever be their recommendations in other respects, do not touch the merits of the question at issue, and are repudiated by both the combatants, Russia and Poland. Not only, therefore, is the ground of contest broadly European, but, as far as matters have yet gone, it appears to be one in which diplomacy is very unlikely to succeed. Here are, consequently, two of the main elements of



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: ATTACK BY THE MOB ON THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 142.

W. H. A. MERRILL.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: TRAIN WITH REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL JOHNSTON RUNNING OFF THE TRACK IN THE FORESTS OF MISSISSIPPI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: RE-OCCUPATION OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, BY THE CONFEDERATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MANOR HEATH, THE SEAT OF THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX.—SEE PAGE 131.

pplied to retire on the army collecting under General Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg. During their occupation, which lasted two days, the Yankees were guilty of every kind of vandalism; they sacked houses, stole clothing from the negroes, burst open their trunks,

and took what little money they had, besides which they drove off the stoutest and strongest, against their will, to work on intrenchments; and behaved, indeed, more like savages than civilized troops. I arrived here the day before yesterday with the reinforcements, a

portion of which you see entering the town. I entered it with them. We found a large part of the place in flames, buildings being fired indiscriminately by the retreating enemy, who fled precipitously before our advance.



THE RIGS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB LYNCHING A NEGRO IN CLARKSON-STREET.—SEE PAGE 141.

THE COURT.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
 FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1861.

Unheeded spreads thy blossom'd bud
Its milky bosom to the bee,
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy desolate and aged tree.

Arrival at the Railway Station,
Exterior of the Townhall,
Procession up Princes-street,
Presentation of Address to the Prince in the Townhall,
His Royal Highness Declaring the Hall Open,
Scene at the Fiechall, &c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

of being. Something, too, by that means a complete oblation
and we are not greatly excited about Dost Mohamed's, much,
Suez Canal difficulty, we are told, is got over; and, by a curious
coincidence, English newspapers, always true to science except
in their political interference, are beginning to admire the bold and
useful work of the Egyptian Government, and Mr. Fox, Croucher
and the Yorkshire people, who were deprived of the Lord and
Princess of Wales, but are little in the attitude of the man who
said to his friend, "I can't understand how you can be hungry :
that if we do not deeply feel what we have done to the poor of
Baptist, it may be that the derivation of 'Hall-fair' and 'Woe'
is just like to know who is to be the new Friend of Woman in the
place of Mrs. Russell Crowell, and we are pleased that the post-
script of the *Journal*, which has been sent me, says, "In good
All these things of the day are now known to Lord Houghton.
attention ; for Petermasterian will send his paper and receive
and will mention what is in it, at the risk of being thought
rather frivolous by the ladies, whose minds are on the serious

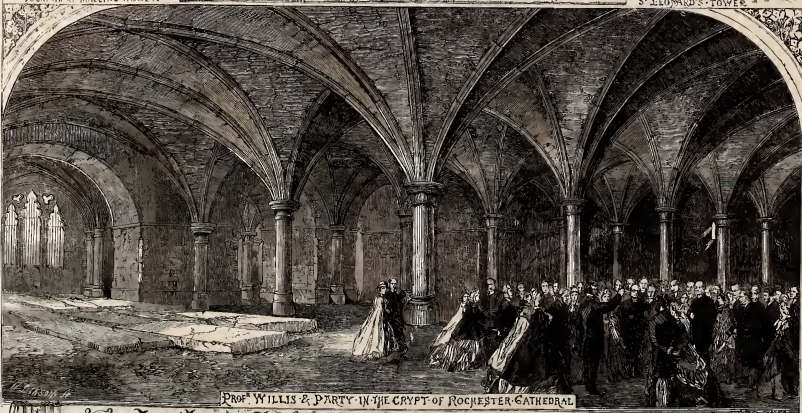
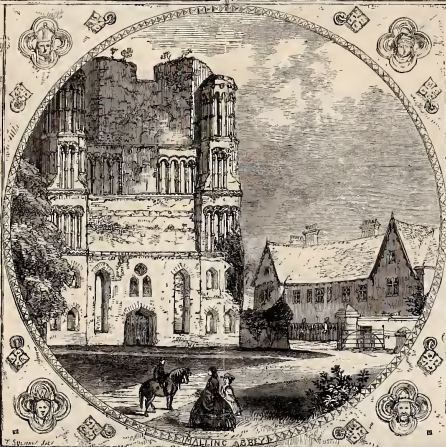
those whose days are monotonous and whose pleasures are humble the great happiness of a month's break up of all their regular arrangements is a pleasure of which the others, who have no such ties, can never fully appreciate. It is a joyful annual migration. The only person for whom there is no relief from his duties is the journalist. The autumn shines no holiday for him. He must be at his post, or not far from it, and it is not permitted to him to go out of the way of the newspaper. It is true that a law in society declared that the dulness of a newspaper during the recesses of autumn is conducted by gentlemen, and that the dullness of a gentleman is conducted by newspapers; but the gentlemen will have to do some of the work of the journalists, and now that we have its own papers done in the best manner while the readers are enjoying their indulgence in *ecceles*. So we are at our work; but we have, we think, in this article shown that we know what we lose by our fidelity, and we wish everybody has *enough*. The world will go on very well though

The presence of the Channel Fleet in the Firth of Forth has been a source of much enjoyment to the inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh. On Tuesday the Warrior was converted into a pleasure-boat, and took a large party of the elite of the Scotch metropolis on a trip down the estuary. There were pleasant entertainments on board, dancing, music, and an elegant lunch. The most important remark given to the officers of the fleet by the city of Edinburgh, which was numerously attended. A ball in the Assembly Rooms followed. The fleet left Leith, for the north of Scotland, at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

tion, and intended for Hastings. She is thirty-six feet long and eight feet wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked. The life-boat was forwarded by the institution on the following day to Hastings, to replace a smaller one, which was deemed less suitable for the locality. A free conveyance was, as usual, given to the new and old life-boats and their transporting carriages by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company over their line.



THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB BURNING THE PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 142.



Archaeological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland

THE GOODWOOD
PLATE.

The Stewards' Cup was run for on Tuesday week, and won by the Duke of Beaufort's Bitchill. It consists of a group in silver, representing an equestrian statue of Queen Mary in her magnificent robes of state, and mounted upon a highly-embellished horse of the period. Her Majesty is attended by a page, who is also in very rich costume, and is leading the Queen's horse, with a group of hounds in the background. It was manufactured by G. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Goodwood Cup, run for on Thursday week, and won by Mr. Naylor's line, is an equestrian group, representing the Bruce attacked by Highlanders in a mountain pass. R. and S. Garrard and Company, Pantons-street and Haymarket, were the manufacturers.

The Chesterfield Cup was won by Lord Annesley's Ace of Clubs on Friday week. It is a tazza in silver, partly gilt. The group on the cover represents King Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, on the battle-field of Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.

"Sweet son! God give you good perseverance! You are my true son, faithfully have you acquitted yourself this day, and worthy you are of a better very truly, and young Edward crown himself, gave him the name, all the honour to the King his father. — *Vide Frontenac*.

On the foot are figures of Fame and Victory, and shields bearing the feathers and coat of arms, as on the tomb at Canterbury. It was manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

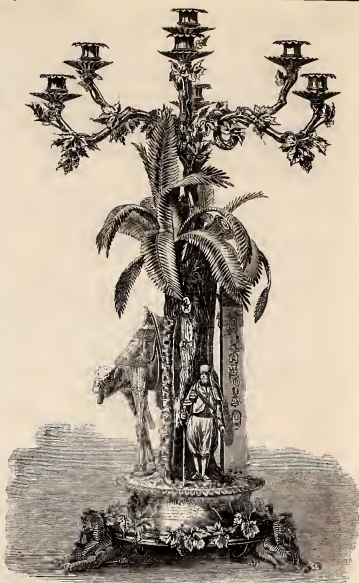


PLATE PRESENTED TO ALFRED S. WALSH, ESQ., LATE HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 187.



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CROZIER, R.N., AT BANBRIDGE, DOWNSHIRE, IRELAND.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.

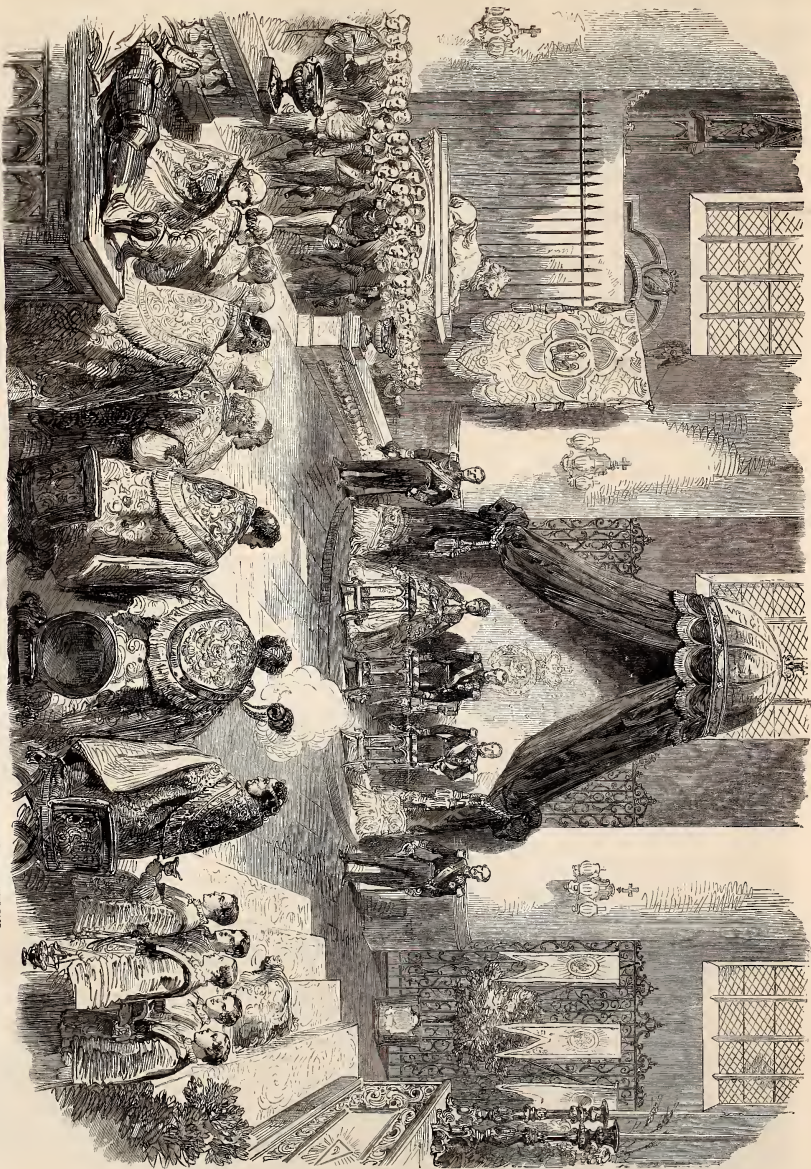


THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.



THE STEWARDS' CUP.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF KING LEOPOLD'S BIRTH AT ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ANNIVERSARY OF KING LEOPOLD'S ASCENSION
TO THE THRONE OF BELGIUM.

[illegible][illegible]

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW

[illegible]

A NEGRO HANGING,

Intense excitement prevailed on the west side of the town. News had reached the people up town that their fellow-officers were in open revolt against the governor, and that the governor was about to send a severe agent, one negro put out definitely with a white man. At last word came that the governor had been shot, and that the rebels were on their way towards night, one negro put out definitely with a white man. At last word came that the governor had been shot, and that the rebels were on their way towards night, one negro put out definitely with a white man. At last word came that the governor had been shot, and that the rebels were on their way towards night, one negro put out definitely with a white man.

THE RIOTERS CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES, AND SETTING PROVOST MARSHAL'S HOUSE ON FIRE.

The rioters, having arranged their plans, began to move down to the way of Fifth and Sixth avenues, until they reached the vicinity of Fourth and Fifth avenues, where they turned to the right and proceeded in a westerly direction. When they arrived at Fourth-avenue, between the New Haven and Harlem railroad tracks run, it was reported that the authorities might telegraph to Albany for troops to come and take care of the rioters. The rioters, however, were not of the telegraph poles, and down they came with a terrific line. That part of the wires that could not be thus destroyed was divided by means of men climbing the poles, throwing signs, stones, and other things. These wires were cut in many places, and the branch wire, leading from the railroad to Third-avenue, and that along Third-avenue, were seriously damaged, and then the crowd again moved on to the Provost Marshal's office. This office was situated on the corner of Third and Fourth avenues, and when the rioters had reached this position they began to flank the building on

avenue. When they had taken a position to suit themselves the signal was made to commence the attack. This signal was given by the throwing of a large stone through one of the panes of glass, and as soon as this was done a rush was made for the entrances and windows.

After a very short interval, and before any of the persons in the upper part of the premises had had time to remove their furniture, the flames burst out of that part of the building where the windows were held (on the ground floor), and soon reached the entire edifice, which was four stories in height. A current of wind blew the flames across Forty-second street, and soon a number of frame workshops and stables were in flames. The firemen began rapidly to arrive at the scene of the destruction, and made a few vain efforts to plant their apparatus at the extinction of the fire. The crowd, however, refused to let them work, asserting, in positive terms, that they should not extinguish the flames until the intended work of destruction had been accomplished.

THE ASYLUM OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN
GREENS, SNARESBROOK, ESSEX.

[illegible]

corridor 8 ft. wide communicating by a staircase with the ground floor of this portion of the edifice. The main entrance is reached through a series of pillars and store-rooms with distinct staircases from the grill wing. Two washrooms and engine-houses are situated at the rear of the building. The ventilation is maintained with the kitchen corridor. The ground floor has two main entrances; the principal one is the west side, which is reached by a flight of steps leading up to a fine elegant porch, over the doorway of which is a bas-relief of a ship wreck executed by Mr. Sarg from a design by the artist. The second entrance is reached by a flight of steps leading up to a small porch on the east side. The base of the south column of this porch was laid by his excellency the Raja Rajahmundry on the 17th inst. It is reached by an open arcade of two arches resting on three-quarter Dornish marble shafts, is grained and varnished in red, and is decorated with a frieze of figures in white. The porch springing from Dolphin corals. The principal staircase, 21 ft. by 17 ft., is executed in Portland stone, and the floor laid with black and white tiles. The walls are painted white. The reception-room are cased with pitch pine, and all ornamental screens across the room, supported on columns, is executed in the same material.

The castle's main bedroom is 84 ft. by 24 ft., and 10 ft. high. It was built by construction of half-timber, in cement, carried on a wall of stone. Upon this the floor is laid. The walls of all the bedrooms are of stone. The corridors are of brick, and the floors are of stone. The corridors are provided in this wing for the master, under master, and second master. The corridors are filled in with concrete and finished with Portland cement. Efficient ventilation is obtained by double openings for air, and the temperature is maintained at 60° F. by 24 ft. The dining-hall is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The dining-hall is built of stone. The room used now for their school is 17 ft. high, is constructed in Yorkshire stone. Water-closets near a lavatory ashpit. The officers have a private dining-room, 24 ft. by 15 ft. high, and a private kitchen, 24 ft. by 15 ft. high, and a private "varden"-room. The Kitchen is 20 ft. by 21 ft., lighted from above. The dining-hall is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The other rooms on the ground floor are a nursery, pantry, larder, and laundry. The first floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The second floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The third floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The fourth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The fifth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The sixth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The seventh floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The eighth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The ninth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The tenth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The eleventh floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The twelfth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The thirteenth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. 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The ninety-eighth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The ninety-ninth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone. The hundredth floor is built of stone, and the floor is of stone.

Messrs. Kirk and Parry were the general contractors; Mr. E. executed the stone carving; the gas fittings were by Messrs. Str and Messrs. Start, from designs by the architect; the kitchen apparatus and stoves by Jencks; and the laundry fittings by Brown and Green. The total cost of the building and site of seven acres, including the playgrounds, fencing, and walks, the fittings, and furnishing, is about £20,000, exclusive of the chapel, which will cost £4000, and is a gift to the schools by Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook.

"The Newe Testament translated into Englyshe, by J. Wycliffe, with a Rule and Kalender of pietyes and gospils after ye use of Balishe," a very elegant manuscript on vellum, in a very clear hand, the capitals illuminated in gold and colour, cap. xv. was sold several years since for £100. It was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens, after a severe contest with Mr. Boone.

The fête in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' Orphan fund took place on Tuesday week, in Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, under the patronage of Mr. Hancock, and was completely successful by Countess Frances Walsingham's untiring efforts, and the noble liberality responding to the invitation of the officers of the society. The holiday at Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, &c., was regarded with general interest, most of the trustees of these towns closing their shops at midday, in order to give their assistants an opportunity of visiting the park. The amusements were of a very diversified character, giving entire satisfaction to the thousands of holiday-seekers, and reflecting great credit on all parties concerned.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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The members of the institute proceeded on Thursday, by spe

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.



MUSTERING-DAY AT A CATTLE-STATION.



"RUSING IN" HORSES FROM THE BUSH.—SEE PAGE 146.

Davidson
1863

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.



A BUSH ROAD.



NATIVE POLICE PREPARING FOR AN ENGAGEMENT—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. III.

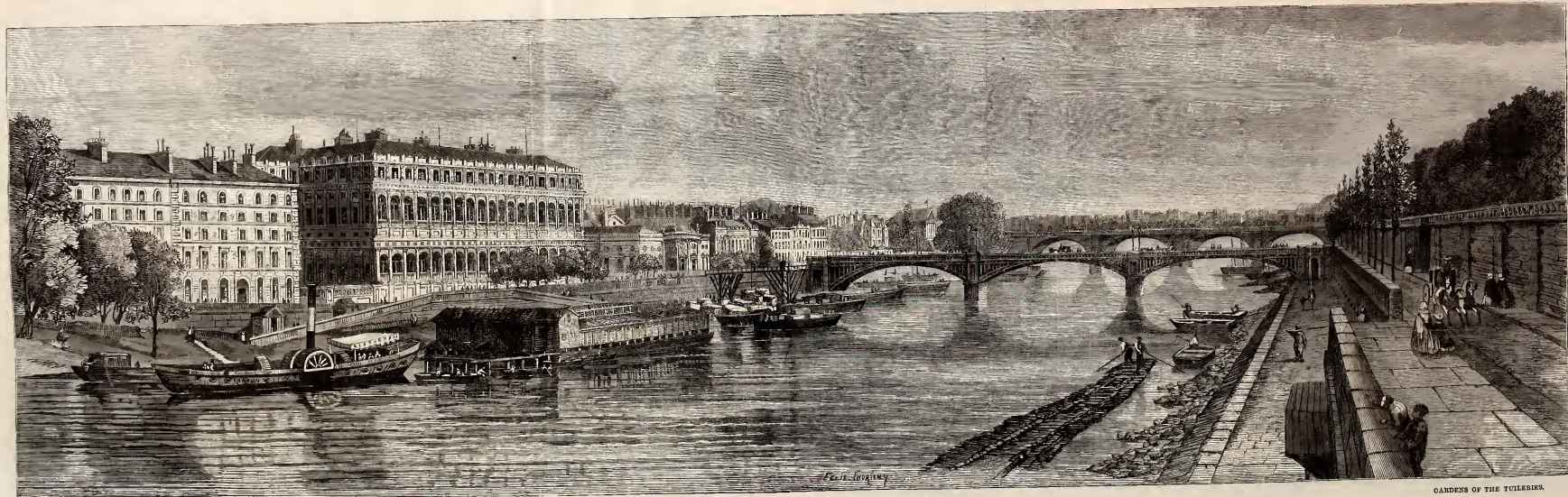
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THE INSTITUTE.

THE PONT DES ARTS.

THE OLD AND NEW LOUVRE, AND THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.



THE GRAND BARRACKS.

PALACE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES.

A R I S.—No. III.



LOUVRE, AND THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.



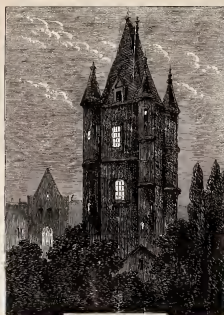
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES.

[illegible]

PARIS DEMOLITIONS: TRANSFORMATION OF THE TEMPLE.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE





FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AND PUBLIC FÊTE AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FÊTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The entrance to the Vicarage Island was under another triumphal arch, bearing the motto, "Welcome to your brigades." This was flanked by lines of poetry composed by the foreman of the Unstable Fire Brigade, Mr. W. H. Derbyshire. It was entitled "Hall to the Fire Brigades!"

In the afternoon there were a musical gala and a rural fête, and in the evening a public dinner was held in the capacious hall of the new house. Each group, attended by the united force of the brigades,

[illegible]

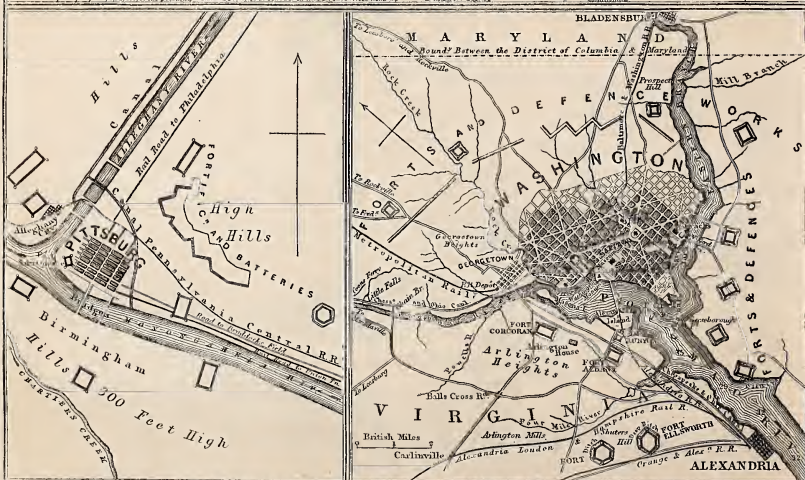
Mr. Vincent Wallace has returned from the Continent, with his new opera for the Royal English Opera completed. He is now, it is said, at work upon another.

[illegible]

The pianoforte was invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, who presented a model of his invention to the Court of Saxony some time after. G. Silberman, a musical instrument maker, by manufacture pianofortes with considerable success. Some have ascribed the invention to a Florentine. Pianofortes were made in 1766, in London, by M. Zumpe, a German.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH

MAP ILLUSTRATING GENERAL LEE'S ADVANCE INTO PENNSYLVANIA.



PLAN OF PITTSBURGH.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

when fortune, long doubtful, seemed inclining to the Confederate arms, two brigades of fresh troops arrived to reinforce General Meade, and changed the fate of the day. Simultaneously with this General Lee received advice that a large force of the enemy was about interrupting his train. He immediately fell back upon Hagerstown, and prepared there to decide the great event of the war. It is impossible to say what, but for General Lee's recall, might have been the result, and the character of his troops, but on the other hand, his position was not altogether favorable. Meade was advancing from the south-east; another corps moved him along the banks of the Susquehanna, from the east; a small division advanced upon him from the west, and all the Federal forces that had collected at Harper's Ferry were pouring in from the south. Meanwhile, a large force of cavalry hung upon him rear, taking up the straggling, Meade, alarmed by the fall of Vicksburg and the threatened attack on Charleston, recalled him, purporting it is said, to entrust to Lee the management of the important movements rendered necessary in Lee's west and south. And so ended the second Confederate campaign in Pennsylvania.

As this region, however, may hereafter become interesting, either by future battles or treaties, we append the following facts concerning the principal towns.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia are connected by one of the finest railroads in the world. It is somewhat less than four hundred miles in length, and the journey is made in about fourteen hours. There are eight lines of telegraph wire crossing the whole distance. Pittsburg is the Birmingham of America. It is exceedingly wealthy. A quarter of a century ago its chief used gold, silver, iron, coal, glass, steel, copper, kerosene oil, pottery, cotton, woads, goods, ships, &c., and made them to an enormous extent. The map shows its situation between two navigable rivers and at the head of a third, which is navigable for large vessels for one thousand miles each way. The city is surrounded and commanded by hills, some 200 ft. high, which are now being fortified. General Brodhead, an English General of last century, was killed at "Bradock's field," twelve miles from Pittsburg, on the north bank of Monongahela River.

Philadelphia lies between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, on a fine large plain, about two miles and a half broad, connected with

suburbs over the rivers by six first-class stone and iron bridges, and some twenty-five stone-ferries. The population, before the war, was about two-thirds of a million.

Harrisburg is the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, and quite a populous city. The Susquehanna River is not fordable, and is crossed by several large and expensive bridges, one of which is nearly one mile in length. The country around is very productive.

Baltimore, Maryland, is a city of nearly 200,000 people, the majority of whom are opposed to the Federal Government. Washington, the Federal capital, is very strongly defended by fortified works and a sufficient force of well-disciplined men. Its inhabitants are generally in favour of the Confederate Government. The people of eastern Maryland and the region around Washington are Southern, those west of Frederick are generally Northern, in their sympathies, Delaware is divided in sentiment.

The plans which we append of Pittsburg and the fortifications of Washington will speak for themselves.

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